FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Sale of Land and Negroes.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 7th day of August, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on a credit of 90 days, the following Valuable Property, viz: One Tract of LAND, known as the Campbell land, 1 mile below Clarendon bridge, on the Wilmington road, containing 350 acres. One other Tract of LAND, 1¼ miles below the bridge, known as the Hall's land, containing about 38 acres. Also, TWO LIKELY YOUNG WOMEN AND FIVE CHILDREN. Note with approved security, will be required before the property is delivered.

D. EVANS, *Commissioner.*

July 18, 1843. 63-ts

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Company on this day, the Superintendent exhibited sundry accounts for use of Water up to January 1, 1843, which he had been unable to collect. Whereupon, he was directed to place every such account, which shall remain unpaid on the 1st of September next, in the hands of an officer for collection.

This order will be rigidly enforced.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Sup't.

July 12, 1843. 63tt

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are $225 00

For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, 125 00

$350 00

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposite all their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.

July 14, 1843. 63-tt10

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife DICY ANN on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting, she having, without any just cause, deserted my bed and board. And I do further caution all persons who may harbor the said Dicy Ann, or give her employment that I shall enforce my rights as a husband against them. I also forewarn all persons against harboring or employing my Negro Slaves Peter and Jim, who are runaways.

T. S. MEMORY

July 19, 1843. 63-3wpd

District of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE Sale as advertised to take place on the 5th instant, was postponed until Friday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House. At the same time and place, various Notes, Judgments, and Accounts, as the property of W. S. Latta.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County.*

Fayetteville, July 18, 1843. 63-2w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL. J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 54-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

THE THREE CHILDREN.

BY MOULTRIE.

I.

I have a son, a little son, a boy just five years old,
With eyes of thoughtful earnestness, and mind of gentle mould,
They tell me that unusual grace in all his ways appears—
That my child is wise and grave of heart, beyond his childish years.
I cannot say how this may be; I know his face is fair,
And yet his chiefest comeliness is his grave and serious air.
I know his heart is kind and fond, I know he loveth me,
And loveth yet his mother more, with grateful fervency;
But that which others most admire, is the thought that fills his mind,
The food for grave inquiring speech, he every where doth find.
Strange questions he doth ask me, when we together walk;
He scarcely thinks as children think, or talks as children talk.
Nor cares he much for childish sport—dotes not on bat and ball,
But looks on manhood's ways and works, and aptly mimics all.
His little heart is busy still, and oftentimes perplext
With thoughts about this world of ours, and thoughts about the next.
He kneels at his dear mother's knee—she teacheth him to pray;
And strange, and sweet and solemn, are the words which he will say.
Oh! should my gentle child be spared to manhood's years, like me,
A holier and a wiser man, I pray that he may be:
And while I look into his eyes, and stroke his youthful brow,
I dare not think what I should feel, were I to lose him now!

II.

I have a son, a second son, a simple child of three;
I'll not declare how bright and fair his little features be—
I do not think his light blue eye is like his brother's keen
Nor his brow so full of childish thought, as his has ever been.
But his little heart's a fountain pure, of kind and tender feeling:
And his every look's a gleam of light, rich depths of love revealing.
When he walks with me, the country folks who pass us in the street,
Will shout for joy, and bless my boy—he looks so mild and sweet.
A play-fellow he is to all, and yet with cheerful tone,
Will sing his little song of love, when left to sport alone.
His presence is like sunshine, sent to gladden home, the earth—
To comfort us in all our griefs, and sweeten all our mirth
Should he grow up to riper years, God grant his heart may prove,
As sweet a home for heavenly grace, as now for earthly love;
And if beside his grave, the tears our aching hearts must dim,
God comfort us for all the love which we shall lose in him.

III.

I have a son, a third sweet son—*his age I cannot tell*—
For they reckon not by months and years where he has gone to dwell.
To us for fourteen anxious months his infant smiles were given,
And then he bade farewell to earth, and went to live in heaven.
I cannot tell what form is his, what looks he weareth now,
Nor guess how bright a glory crowns his shining seraph brow.
The thoughts that fill his sinless soul, the bliss that he doth feel
Are number'd with the secret things that God will not reveal.
But I know—*for God hath told me this*—that he is now at rest,
Where other blessed infants be—on his Saviour's loving breast.
Whate'er befalls his brethren twain, *his* bliss can never cease,
Their lot may here be grief and pain, but *his* is certain peace.
It may be that the tempter's wiles *their* souls from bliss may sever,
But if our poor faith fail not, *he* will be ours forever!
When we think of what our darling is, and what we still must be,
When we muse on *that world's* blessedness, and *this world's* misery;
When we groan beneath this load of sin, and feel this grief and pain—
Oh! we would rather lose the other two, than have him here again!

Consumption of British Manufactures. The United States consume more British manufactures than any other nation, Great Britain alone excepted. By a recent report of a committee to the British Parliament, it seems that the value of British manufactures consumed by various nations is as follows: Prussia, 7 cents to each person; Russia, 15; Norway, 17; France, 20; U. States, 402.

Buffalo Advertiser.

PROPOSED NATIONAL MASS CONVENTION.

At the Whig Celebration of the late National Anniversary in the city and county of Philadelphia the following appears among the published proceedings:

"Prior to the adjournment the following resolution was offered by James S. Wallace, Esq. and carried amidst the most unbounded acclamation:

"*Resolved*, That the Whigs of Philadelphia tender an invitation to the Whigs of the Whole Union to meet in *Grand Mass Convention* on the 4th of July, 1844, at Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, to respond to the nomination of the National Whig Convention."

We trust this invitation, issued by the Whigs of Philadelphia to the Whigs of the Union, to respond to the nomination of the Whig National Convention which meets at Baltimore in May next, will be circulated from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Oregon. We are all aware of the influence which the Mass Convention at Baltimore in 1840 had upon the Whig party; associations were there entered into, friendships, formed, correspondences arranged, opinions interchanged, and promises given which acted as the bond and cement of the entire Harrison party throughout the Union. It was the first giant impulse given to the avalanche of 1840; the first "roll of the ball" which crushed Locofocoism in its onward course; the Lexington of the moral and political revolution of the people against their taskmasters and oppressors!

The invitation is extended in unbounded cordiality, and we trust it will be accepted in the same spirit of fraternal kindness. We ask our Whig brethren of the press to be bearers of the request which Philadelphia city and county makes to the Whigs of the Union, and to promulgate through their columns that every arrangement will be made for their comfort and convenience. Come one, come all! and here let us ratify anew those bonds of amity and kindness which treachery has been unable to sunder, and which time can never impair!

Phila. Forum.

FROM THE CLARION.

PENSIONS.—A NEW DEVELOPEMENT.

The affair of Mrs. Hunter was bad enough in all conscience, for the rigor of its exactions and the angry feelings it produced. The affair of Mrs. McCullers is worse, because she belonged to the District of Gen. Saunders; and even that poor apology is a member of Congress, that he only filched from those whom he did not represent, cannot be pleaded. But the affair of Mrs. Watlington of Caswell County, is too abominably bad. She was the widow of a Revolutionary Officer in the Virginia line, and a cousin of Gen. S. There had been some difficulty in obtaining her pension, in consequence of the fact, that there were on that roll two of the same name. Among others who had interested themselves in procuring her pension, was the Hon. Bedford Brown, (who, by the bye, has done much in this way, and never charged, never received pay—though it has often been offered; and who feels, we doubt not, the strongest indignation at the conduct of Gen. S. in this matter.) The claim was afterwards committed to Gen. Saunders, who wrote home for an affidavit to be made, that this Mr. Watlington was from Halifax County. The affidavit was made and the claim allowed, and Gen. S. drew either $1500 or $2500, our informant is not certain which, and *retained* for his services—how much do you suppose, gentle reader? He retained not the ordinary fee of $10 or $20, not merely *tithes* of that large amount, but if the amount was the larger sum, $2500, he charged *double tithes*—$500!! If it was $1500, he charged 33⅓ per cent. for writing a letter for a worthy old lady—his cousin, living in Caswell, that County of whose support in times past he makes so pompous a boast; Caswell, which used to do for him whatever he might ask—which knew him and loved him so well! Five hundred dollars for writing a letter! Surely he loves the old soldier and widow when they have *fleeces* to pluck! Surely he loves the people when they *pay him well*. In the name of all that is reasonable, what does the man mean? Does he, alone of all Members of Congress, make getting pensions a *trade?* For which a peculiar right is accorded to him of charging 10, 20, and 33⅓ per cent.? Gen. Saunders is the only *honest* Member of Congress who has not felt it his duty to attend to these matters for his constituents *gratuitously* and *freely*, the very thing for which he goes there and is paid his per diem, and we are not mistaken when we say that Gen. Saunders is the only *honest Member* who has ever received one cent for such services! The General has excused himself for several of his acts because *others* have done the same thing. He excuses himself for being absent five weeks last Session practising Law—on the ground that others did the same. In the first place, we know of no other who did leave Congress for the purpose of *making money*, except himself and the Hon. John R. J. Daniel.—But in the case of Pensions, we challenge Gen. S. to name *one honest man* in *either House* of Congress, who has charged his constituents for procuring pensions behind whom he can shield himself. No: Gen'l Saunders is voluminous enough in making charges against his colleagues in Congress and the Whig Members in Congress generally. But not one of such, we venture to say, has done *this thing*. Why, pension getting became a vocation, a *monopoly*, with Gen. S. The labors of other Members were vastly lightened by the kind interference of Gen. S., for which labor of love they owed him much. Little did they dream that their constituents were *shaved* at this awful rate by their pretended friend, until these late revelations. A very *profitable* business truly, for what he calls *honors* bestowed on him by the people. He loves the people—passionately—with a terrible affection. The wolf also hath a great fondness for the lamb. Heaven protect the "*shorn lambs*" after they leave the hands of General Saunders! He has had a tremendous "sheep shearing" within the last few years, if what we have learned of the matter is a fair specimen of his doings.—These are only a few cases. How many more such heartless operations he has performed, is known to himself and to those who have been the victims of his tender mercies. A full list would be edifying to Democracy, and the people have a right to know the extent of his depredations on the pension fund.

The case of Mrs. Watlington has been told us by a gentleman of so high honor and integrity, we have no hesitation in saying that it is strictly true, and its truth can be established by gentlemen in Caswell of high standing in the Democratic party. These friends of Gen. Saunders in Caswell, sincerely and indignantly abhor the course he has thought proper to pursue in these pension matters, and do not hesitate to say openly, that his conduct has been illegal, unwarranted, rapacious and corrupt. We ask no Democrat to vote for Mr. Miller unless he chooses; but *can he* as a pure Democrat—as an *honest man*, endorse these acts of Gen. Saunders? Can he, without a burning blush, pat *him* on the shoulder and say "well done good and faithful servant!"

Mr. Clay.—The Richmond Enquirer copies from its namesake at Cincinnati, an article headed "Mr. Clay withdrawn." A careless reader—and there are many such—would suppose, from looking at this caption, that Mr. Clay had really been "withdrawn," whereas, in truth, at the end of the paragraph, it is shown that Mr. Clay's being withdrawn is a mere conjecture of the Editor. He "believes sincerely that Mr. Clay is at this time *as good as withdrawn*." Beat Mr. Clay *fairly*, gentlemen, *if you can*. You know to your sorrow that he is *not* "withdrawn," and you fear greatly that he will not be "withdrawn." You would give your eye-teeth to have him "withdrawn," but amiable as the Whigs are, they cannot, in this instance, oblige you. Mr. Clay will be "withdrawn" when he has served one Presidential term, *but not before.*

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The following toast was given on the 4th of July, at Campbell Court house, Va:

By Ro. Hughes. Mr. President, I want you to let every one know that I am for Henry Clay against the world. He and I were born close to the Slashes of old Hanover. He worked barefooted, and so did I. He went to mill, and so did I. He was a good boy to his mamma, and so was I. I know him like a book, and I love him like a brother. If any man has any thing to say against him let him come to me. If there is any better, braver or smarter man than Henry Clay on this God's globe, why I say he would be a sort of curiosity, and I would like to look at him. Go it, Clay! [333 cheers.]

Hard Times—The cure for them.—Industry and frugality—work harder and spend less.—Never confound economy, which is a virtue, with stinginess, which is a vice, and often the very opposite of economy. Make your money before you spend it, and dont buy a thing because it is cheap; nor imagine for a moment, that extravagance and gentility have any necessary, or sensible connection. We have too many young men amongst us, who seem to think idleness a badge of high life, and the best mark of finished manners to loaf in soda shops and billiard rooms, spending their inheritance on frivolities, or more, running up debts they are never going to pay, for aught depends on them. If these would remember that labor in this country is honor, and idleness disgrace, and only spend on their brains one half they waste on their backs, the times would be as easy again as they are, and society be stocked with valuable men to fill its high places, and lucrative employments; whereas but too many we see bartering their reputations for perishable dross, and melting their substance away by keeping up a blaze of gentility to the world, which a little puff of scorn will soon extinguish, leaving nothing of them, but an unsavory snuff.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Pasquotank County.—This is, probably, the richest grain county in North Carolina. Its sales of wheat and corn have averaged for the last 24 years, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Yet was this county compelled to purchase to the amount of forty thousand dollars worth of grain the past year for the subsistence of its population—which shews how completely its crops were cut off, and also that it has sustained a loss of nearly three hundred thousand dollars by that untoward circumstance.

But as the strictest economy was practised by the people, and the merchants made no new purchases from the north, this loss will soon be recovered from, and its effects not severely felt beyond the present year, if, as there is every reason to hope, the corn crop should turn out well. The Bank at Elizabeth City, we learn, has no demands for northern funds—a good sign.

Norfolk Herald.

Breach of Promise.—At a session of the United States Circuit Court held at Newport, Rhode Island, Judge Pitnam presiding, a case was tried in which the parties were Miss Abby Breck plaintiff, and C. Dalrymple defendant, both of Providence, the damages laid at $10,000. The jury, after an absence of an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of five thousand dollars!

Rebellion in Illinois.—The St. Louis Era, of the evening of the 5th, says:

"Two hundred citizens of Coles county, Illinois, have resolved in public meeting that no heed should be paid to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, setting aside the appraisement law of Illinois; that all officers be advised not to carry out such decision in the sale of property; that they be asked to resign their offices if they cannot comply with such recommendation; that they (the people) will oppose them by all fair and mild means, and if that will not do, they will oppose them by force of arms and all other means in their power; that committees be appointed to ascertain from such officers whether they will persist in such sales or will resign their places; that the meeting appoint officers to carry out the resolutions; that the decision of the Supreme Court is regarded as unjust and not binding on the people of Illinois; and that they pledge their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors to sustain their resolutions."

Our readers doubtless recollect the anecdote we published from a Philadelphia paper of a wealthy gentleman of that city, who invited his children to a dinner on the Fourth of July and deposited $200,000 under the plate of each. We understand that the story is literally true, that Mr. Potter, Director and one of the principal stockholders in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was the munificent *host* on that occasion; and that the lady of Capt. R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey, was one of the guests. Mr. Potter has long been reputed to be very wealthy, and this circumstance proves that he is acquainted with the best method of enjoying it during his life-time.

N. Y. Tribune.

An Amusing Fire Alarm in Roxbury.—On Sunday afternoon an Irishman who was left at the house of Mr. Dove, in Warren street, Roxbury, with orders to put on the tea-kettle at the proper time, obeyed his instructions, but kindled so large a fire that the soot in the chimney caught the flame, and, as it usual in such cases, gave out any quantity of smoke and noise.

The Irishman became so frightened that he ran into the Baptist Church, and in the middle of the broad aisle screamed out at the top of his lungs, "Your house is on fire!" This created a terrible alarm—several women fainted (as in duty bound) and the congregation *emptied* themselves out, some through the doors and some through the windows.

The Irishman then went to one or two other churches and created a similar alarm and confusion. The bells were rung; the engines turned out; when lo! on arriving at the scene of the conflagration, the firemen found the flames had anticipated their exertions, and "spontaneously gone out."

Boston Mail.

Serious Joking.—We cut the following notice to all concerned' (of whom Mr. Wise himself is evidently one) from the Clearfield Banner. It shows the danger of children's meddling with edge tools:'

To those Concerned.—Whereas, Martha Stage, of Curwensville, claims to have been married to the undersigned on Thursday evening, the 25th of May last, and may desire to pass herself as my wife—the public are hereby informed that I never was married to the said Martha Stage, nor is she my wife. The facts are, that on the night of the review, she and myself, by accident, happened at a tavern among a company of young people, who were amusing themselves, and, for the sport of the company, and without any serious intention, either on her part or on mine, a marriage ceremony was said, which, I have since been informed, she intends to regard as legal and binding, and which she did not so regard at the time, as I can prove satisfactorily. I therefore caution all persons against trusting her on my account, or with a hope of making me responsible for her debts, as she is not my wife, and I never will pay one cent of debt of her contracting.

MOSES WISE.

Boisterous Preaching.—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered, "When I was young I thought it was the *thunder* that killed the people; but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the *lightning*, so I determined to thunder less and lightning more in future." It is a pity all preachers had not made the same discovery.

We are favored just at present with a splendid planetary display—for which our clear nights are especially adapted. Jupiter is in full blaze, rising at about 10 o'clock, and traversing the constellation Capricornus. With a glass of very moderate power his four satellites may be seen. Saturn, quite as large, but paler and shining with a milder and more steady light, is in Sagittarius—some 35 degrees above the horizon in a southeast direction. Mars, red and fiery, is further south in Scorpia, near Antares, and is nearer the earth than he has ventured before for many years. The trio make a brilliant show.—*Boston Atlas.*

A Quakeress preaching at Nantucket said, "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." A sailor jumped up and said, "But, madam, suppose it has no bottom?"

"Then it's *no tub*," returned she quickly, and went on with her sermon.

New Haven Herald.

A CHARACTER.

The Jonesborough Whig, in some of its milder moods, gives very graphic charcoal sketches. The following account of a Democratic candidate, baranguing the multitude, and enlightening them with the superabundance of his ignorance, is very lifelike, and we see the man as plainly as if he were standing before us:

"Mr. Crouch rose up with a silk 'kerchief in his hands, pulling it by the ends, across his mouth, and *staring* the audience in the face—to us, a little after the manner of Polk! He said in his exordium, that he had not been *fetched* up in a College—that he had been taught between the plough handles—that his language would have to be plain—and that he hoped he would be allowed to *suppress* his opinions, in a plain and candid manner. He was opposed to a United States Bank, because our western citizens had no money with which to take stock in *sich* an institution—that consequently the stock would have to be taken by Northern capitalists—and all the profits of the institutions would go into the pockets of rich men in the North. The friends of a Bank urged that it would regulate *commerce*, by which he understood the throwing before the people the *specious* metals! His regarding *commerce* and the *circulation* of the *specious* metals as he termed gold and silver, as one and the same thing, we should have regarded as a slip of the tongue, had he not afterwards gone on to show, that the effects of the late Bank upon the *commerce* of the country had been to drive the *specious* metals out of circulation, while the bills of the Bank circulated in their stead! He was for State Banks himself, though he did not tell us where the capital to bank upon was to come from!

As for a Protective Tariff, which was now advocated by the Whigs, he was opposed to it out and out. By a Tariff, he understood *a duty laid on the laboring classes* to support the Government. He knew it was oppressive here at home, for the farmers were scarcely able to pay their taxes. He evidently believed that the State tax, collected by our Sheriffs, was for the support of the General Government. Another objection he had to the *present Whig Tariff* was, that it was oppressive in its operations upon different sections of the same country. He would instance the single article of *salt*, which, under the present Whig Tariff, costs the people of Washington, Sullivan, and Carter counties, *one dollar* at the Works, while the citizens of Jefferson and Knox counties, and those of Yancey, in North Carolina, could get it at *fifty cents!* The ignorant and misinformed creature, evidently seemed to think that King's Salt Works, in Western Virginia, were controlled by the laws of the General Government! But another objection he had to the existing Tariff was, it proposes to *assume the Debts of the States!* Now, was ever such gross ignorance displayed before, by any man pretending to have any sense at all? And was ever a greater fool nominated for any office? We could say more, but what has been said, will give the reader an idea of the kind of man now before the people of this county for their suffrages.

Life and Death of a Miser.—The Carlisle (Penn.) Repository narrates the history of a Miser thus:—

Mr. B. was of German extraction. His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years—married a wife and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he never offered a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which, when he could not sell for money at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessaries for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth *four hundred thousand dollars.* Such was his attachment to money, that he never was known to lend or credit a dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never invested one dollar in any of the public funds. Neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes, from whose bourne *no traveller had ever returned, yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars*, in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for 10 bushels of clover seed; but he would not sell it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterward sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel; and fifty dollars less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his wagon-house and hanged himself.

Good Breeding.—The Illinois Palladium, published at Pekin, in that State, says that, in McLean county, a woman recently had six fine children at a birth.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

SUPPRESSED SPEECHES OF MR. CALHOUN.—*Continued.*

We present to our readers to-day another of those Speeches which have been *omitted* in the volume of the "Speeches of Mr. Calhoun" recently published; which volume professes to contain *all* the speeches of Mr. Calhoun *from December*, 1811, *to the present day*—that is to say, from his first entry into the House of Representatives to his final retirement from the Senate.

The report of this Speech is one of which no friend of Mr. Calhoun will venture to question the correctness; for it was prepared for the press by Mr. Calhoun himself.

From the National Intelligencer of April 11, 1816.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN ON THE DIRECT TAX.

[We have not room for the whole Speech, but the following extracts are the material parts.—*Observer.*]

Mr. C. then proceeded to a point of less but yet of great importance. He meant THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ROADS AND OPENING CANALS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.—LET US MAKE GREAT PERMANENT ROADS, not, like the Romans, with views of subjecting and ruling provinces, but for the more honorable purpose of defence; *and connecting more closely the interests of various sections of this great country.* Let any one look at the vast cost of transportation during the war, much of which is chargeable to the want of good roads and canals, and he will not deny the vast importance of a due attention to this object.

Mr. C. proceeded to another topic—*the encouragement proper to be afforded to the industry of the country.* In regard to the question how far manufactures ought to be fostered, Mr. C. said it was THE DUTY *of this country*, as a means of defence, TO ENCOURAGE THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY, more especially that part of it which provides the necessary materials for *clothing* and defence. Let us look at the nature of the war most likely to occur. England is in the possession of the ocean: no man, however sanguine, can believe that we can deprive her soon of her predominance there. That control deprives us of the means of maintaining our army and navy cheaply clad.—*The question relating to manufactures must* NOT *depend on the abstract principle, that industry, left to pursue its own course, will find in its own interest all the encouragement that is necessary.* I lay the claims of the manufacturers entirely out of view, said Mr. C.; but on general principles, without regard to their interest, a certain encouragement should be extended *at least to our woollen and cotton manufactures.*

There were other points to which, Mr. C. said, he might call the attention of the committee but for the fear of fatiguing them. He would mention only his views in regard to our finances, as connected with preparatory measures. A war with Great Britain, said he, will immediately distress your finances, as far as your revenue depends on imports. It is impossible during war to prepare a system of internal revenue in time to meet the defect thus occasioned. Will Congress, then, leave the nation wholly dependent on foreign commerce for its revenue? This nation, Mr. C. said, was rapidly changing the character of its industry.—When a nation is agricultural, depending for supply on foreign markets, its people may be taxed through its import almost to the amount of its capacity. The nation was, however, rapidly becoming to a considerable extent a manufacturing nation. We find that exterior commerce (not including the coasting trade) is every day bearing less and less proportion to the entire wealth and strength of the nation. The financial resources of the nation will therefore daily become weaker and weaker, instead of growing with the nation's growth, if we do not resort to other objects than our foreign commerce for taxation. But gentlemen say the moral power of the nation ought not to be neglected, and that moral power is inconsistent with *oppressive taxes* on the people. It certainly is with oppressive taxes, but to make them so they must be both heavy and unnecessary. I agree, therefore, with gentlemen in their premises, but not in their conclusion, that, because an oppressive tax destroys the whole moral power of the country, there ought therefore to be *no* tax at all. Such a conclusion is certainly erroneous. Let us, said Mr. C., examine the question whether a tax laid for the defence, security, and lasting prosperity of the country is calculated to destroy the moral power of this country. If such be the fact, as indispensable as I believe these taxes to be, I will relinquish them; for of all the powers of the Government the power of a moral kind is most to be cherished. We had better give up all our physical power than part with that. But what is moral power? The zeal of the country, and the confidence in the administration of its government. Will it be diminished by laying taxes wisely, necessarily, and moderately? If you suppose the people intelligent and virtuous it cannot be admitted; but if a majority of them are ignorant and vicious, then it is probable a tax laid for the most judicious purpose may deprive you of their confidence. The people, I believe, are intelligent and virtuous. The wiser, then, you act—the less you yield to the temptation of ignoble and false security, the more you attract their confidence. The very existence of your Government proves their intelligence; for, let me say to this House, that if one who knew nothing of this people were made acquainted with its Government, and with the fact that it had sustained itself for thirty years, he would know at once that this was a most intelligent and virtuous people. Convince the people that measures are necessary and wise, and they will maintain them. Already they go far, very far, before this House in energy and public spirit. *If ever measures of this description become unpopular, it will be by speeches here.* Are any willing to lull the people into false security? Can they withdraw their eyes from facts menacing the prosperity if not the existence of the nation? Are they willing to inspire them with sentiments injurious to their lasting peace and prosperity?

The subject is grave: it is connected with the happiness and existence of the country. I do most sincerely hope that this House are the *real agents of the people:* they are brought here not to consult their ease and convenience, but *their general defence and common welfare.* Such is the language of the Constitution.

I have faithfully, in discharge of the sacred trust reposed in me by those for whom I act, pointed out those measures which our situation and relation to the rest of the world render necessary for our security and lasting prosperity. They involve, no doubt, much expense: they require considerable sacrifices on the part of the people, but are they on that account to be rejected? We are called on to choose. On the one side is great ease it is true, but on the other, the security of the country. We may dispense with the taxes; we may neglect every measure of precaution, and feel no *immediate* disaster; but, *in such a state of things, what virtuous, what wise citizen, but must look on the future with dread!* I know of no situation so responsible, if properly considered, as ours. We are charged by Providence not only with the happiness of this great and rising people, but in a considerable degree with that of the human race. We have a Government of a new order, perfectly distinct from all which has ever preceded it. A Government founded on the rights of man, resting not on authority, not on prejudice—not on superstition, but reason. If it succeed, as fondly hoped by its founders, it will be the commencement of a new era in human affairs. All civilized Governments must in the course of time conform to its principles.

Thus circumstanced, can you hesitate what course to choose? The road that wisdom points leads, it is true, up the steep, but leads also to security and lasting glory. No nation, that wants the fortitude to tread it, ought ever to aspire to greatness. Such ought and will certainly sink into the list of those that have done nothing to be known or remembered. It is immutable; it is in the nature of things. The love of present ease and pleasure, indifference about the future, that fatal weakness of human nature, has never failed in individuals or nations to sink to disgrace and ruin. On the contrary, virtue and wisdom, which regard the future, which spurn the temptations of the moment, however rugged their path, end in happiness. Such are the universal sentiments of all wise writers, from the didactics of the philosophers to the fictions of the poets.—They agree that pleasure is a flowery path, leading off among groves and meadows, but ending in a gloomy and dreary wilderness; that it is the siren's voice, which he who listens to is ruined; that it is the cup of Circe, which he who drinks is converted into a swine. This is the language of fiction. Reason teaches the same. It is my wish to elevate the national sentiment to that which every just and virtuous mind possesses. No effort is needed here to impel us the opposite way; that also may be but too safely trusted to the frailties of our nature. This nation is in a situation similar to that in which one of the most beautiful writers of antiquity paints Hercules in his youth. He represents the hero as retiring into the wilderness to deliberate on the course of life which he ought to choose. Two Goddesses approached him; one recommending to him a life of ease and pleasure; the other of labor and virtue. The hero adopted the counsel of the latter, and his fame and glory are known to the world. May this nation, the youthful Hercules, possessing his form and muscles, be inspired with similar sentiments and follow his example!

The National Intelligencer follows up the publication of this Speech with the following remarks:—

The re-production of the foregoing Speech has been made necessary for the vindication of Truth, not merely by the suppression of it in the volume recently issued from the New York press, but by the very recent formal promulgation by the South Carolina Convention of the conformity of Mr. Calhoun to all the articles of faith of the modern "Democracy," which, in the noon and prime of his life, (as we shall hereafter further show,) he constantly held up to ridicule and contempt.

To enable our readers to compare the pretensions set up in the South Carolina Address with those passages of the foregoing Speech which, for that purpose, we have designated in italic type and capitals, we quote from that Address the following sentences:

"May we not ask, without being thought to disparage the just merits of other candidates for the Presidency, which one of them *do his past history and opinions* more thoroughly *identify with all the great articles of the Democratic creed than* Mr. Calhoun?"

"Few men have been so efficient in saving the liberties of the country from the most dangerous of all the instruments of Federalism—a United States Bank. Next to Mr. Jefferson, no one who has lived under the Constitution has done more, if as much, to preserve its republican features, by *exposing the dangers of consolidation, and resisting its encroachments*," &c.

"*He recognises no justice in tariffs*, taxing unequally the labor and capital of the farmer, the planter, the merchant, the mechanic, the ship-master, and all other industrial pursuits, to give protection to, and make the labor and capital of the manufacturer profitable.

"Between a tariff of protection, and a tariff of revenue *discriminating for protection*, he is able to see no difference in constitutional principle; and he holds the one as much as the other *repugnant to natural justice and the plainest principles of political economy*, and *in their tendency subversive of the very ends of civil society.*"

"He believes that the Government has no power nor right to lay taxes, nor to collect revenue, nor to sell the public lands, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds, or any portion thereof, amongst the States; nor that it has any right or power, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the States; *nor to carry on a system of internal improvement.*"

The Address of the South Carolina Convention, the reader will perceive, avers that Mr. Calhoun, besides being a deadly foe to a United States Bank, is the sworn enemy of the principle of protection of manufactures, even incidentally, and looks with utter abhorrence upon the prosecution of Internal Improvements by the General Government.

The gentlemen who composed the South Carolina Convention certainly ought to understand the *present* political opinions of the eminent citizen whom they have distinguished by presenting him to the people of the United States as their candidate for the Presidency, and we dare say have correctly represented them. But if, like Saturn of old, Mr. Calhoun could swallow his own progeny—annihilate his own offspring—these Speeches, the genuine emanations of his intellect in its prime and vigor, ought yet to be saved from destruction, preserved and chrished, were it only to do deserved honor to his memory when he himself shall be no more.

Whatever may be the present relations of Mr. Calhoun to the objects of his former affection, we have already shown that he was, beyond dispute, the Father of the late United States Bank.

The above Speech, with others of his Speeches, which we propose to rescue from the oblivion to which his friends seem to be disposed to consign them, prove that he was, besides, a warm advocate not only of the Protective System, but also of Internal Improvement by the General Government.

His right of paternity in the two latter will be fully established by his two Speeches on those subjects (suppressed, with the rest, in the volume of his Speeches) which we shall hereafter re-produce for the benefit of the present generation, which cannot but peruse them with deep interest.

Before closing our Chapter of Political History for this day, we cannot refrain from quoting a passage or two from the reply of John Randolph, of Roanoke, to the foregoing Speech of Mr. Calhoun, showing as well the *reverence* which he himself entertained for the principles of "Democracy," as the compliments which he paid to Mr. Calhoun for soaring so high above its level:

"Mr. Randolph said, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had by his speech, much as (Mr. R. said) he had before respected his talents and principles, contributed in no small degree to increase the respect he entertained for his abilities and integrity, and for the principles by which he was governed. I subscribe (continued Mr. R.) in the abstract to his principles. I was not bred in the grovelling school he reprobates; I know the value of the moral power as well as the gentleman from South Carolina; and if I had been permitted by the state of my health, when on a former occasion I had exhausted my powers by an effort greater than I had supposed them capable of—if I had been permitted to continue my rambling discourse, the gentleman would have seen that I have *the same contempt for grovelling, for all that is mean, popular, and elemosynary, that any gentleman could have* in this or any other assembly. I never have flattered the people, and, so help me God, I never will. I must say, in the abstract, I was pleased with the gentleman's speech, (said Mr. R.;) but I have long believed there was a tendency in the Administration of this Government, in the system itself, indeed, to consolidation; and the remarks made by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina have not tended to allay any fears I have entertained from that quarter. Make this a simple integral Government, (said Mr. R.,) and I subscribe to the doctrines of the honorable gentleman; because they are drawn from the same fountain from which I have drawn my own principles. Mr. R. said *he was glad to see that the gentleman had not raked in the kennels (he would say) of Democracy for the principles of which he had formed his political creed.* But (Mr. R. said) ours is not an integral Government, but a Government of States confederated together. He put it to the committee, to the gentleman himself, whether the honorable gentleman's principles (which he had demonstrated with an ability honorable to the State he represented, to the House, and to himself) did not go to the destruction of the State Governments. It was not (Mr. R. said) from the preference of present good to a little self-denial that he opposed the system of the gentleman and his political friends. I say (Mr. R. repeated) that these doctrines go to prostrate the State Governments at the feet of the General Government," &c. &c.

Mississippi.—The Legislature of this State is probably now in session, a proclamation from the Governor having required it specially to convene on Monday, the 10th instant. The Vicksburg Whig of the 6th says:

"Various rumors are afloat as to the object of convening the Legislature at this late day. Some predict that the most lawless proceedings will be attempted, viz. to elect a United States Senator contrary to common usage, and, we believe, to law; to district the State in direct violation of law according to the white basis of population; to pass a law prohibiting the collection of revenue for the State, &c. All these subjects, or rather outrages, are spoken of and recommended by some of the levellers; but God forbid there should be any truth in the assertions. We are well aware that the repudiators have a large majority, and have the power to pass whatever laws they please, but we still hope, for the honor of the State, that no such disgraceful measures will be recommended."

Another Breach of Promise case was decided in the Circuit Court at New York on Monday last, on an action brought by Serena Purnell *vs.* William Lamberson for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was proved by witnesses to be a young woman of excellent character; the defendant is a shipmaster. He had paid attention to plaintiff (who is an orphan, but has a brother and a sister) for nearly four years, and promised her marriage, proof of which was shown in various letters addressed to her, and by his attention to her when in port. About a year ago he married a widow lady at the South. The plaintiff (who is of rather superior appearance) was shown to have been much attached to him, and greatly affected at his desertion of her. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for five thousand dollars.

FOREIGN.

FROM EURORE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday, bringing dates to the 4th instant.

The news, excepting that portion from Ireland, brought by the Caledonia is of little interest.

American Flour was quoted at Liverpool on the 4th at 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d. per bbl.

Money continued to be abundant at the lowest rate of interest.

The Queen and infant Princess were doing well.

Insult to Mr. Everett, the American Minister.—When the heads of Oxford College were about to confer the degree of L. L. D. on Mr. Everett, in the theatre of the University, a number of under graduates assailed Mr. Everett with hissings and hooting—the only motive being his being a Unitarian. The heads of the College have expressed their regret in an address to Mr. E.

On dit that Sir R. Peel has intimated to the Bishop of London the settled determination of Government to put down the Puseyite movement, and that we shall shortly hear of the *supersedeas*-ing of bishops as well as magistrates.

Distinguished Strangers.—Among the passengers in the Caledonia were Count D'Orsay and the Countess of Blessington, (travelling under assumed names,) the former accompanied by a valet and the latter by two female servants.

Riot at Camarthen.—A mob of about 8000 persons on horse and foot, and armed, attacked the workhouse at Carmarthen, Wales, and entirely destroyed the contents of the building, and were finally dispersed only after a desperate resistance from the military.

IRELAND.

Reception of O'Connell at Ennis! 700,000 persons assembled.—Mr. O'Connell had a demonstration at Ennis, for the county of Clare, on Thursday the 15th ult. and the meeting is described as more numerous than any that preceded it—the numbers are stated at 700,000! including about 6,000 horsemen; the cavalcade of cars extended from Ennis to Newmarket—six miles. The preparations for his reception were most elaborate; at the entrance to the town "whole trees were planted," with triumphal arches across the road, mottoes and devices.

In deference to the advice of Lord Farnham, several of his friends and tenants have resolved to discountenance the usual Protestant and Orange anniversary of July.

One of O'Connell's Repeal demonstrations took place at Skibberdeen, on Thursday, the 22d June. The Cork Examiner says that it is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the numbers present, but calculates them to be between 500,000 and 600,000.

Galway was next taken possession of by the Repealers, on Sunday, with the same style of proceedings: Doct. Browne, the Bishop of Galway, taking an active part. Lord French was the Chairman. At the dinner about six hundred gentlemen sat down to the table in a pavillion specially erected for the purpose. Mr. O'Connell put the peaceable turn of his views more decidedly than he has yet done—

"It is but a fortnight ago, when attending a meeting at Mallow, that there came upon me the maddening information that the country of my birth was threatened to be deluged with the blood of her children.—Watching during that short period with an eye of eagerness the evolutions of our enemies, I now proclaim to you a perpetual peace, and a struggle—merely in political strife—bloodless, stainless, crimeless, upon our part—leaving to our enemy the paltry resources only of a useless and unavailing resistance."

Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, said the moment he had 3,000,000 repealers he would begin another career. They would have a parliament. Ireland should once more belong to Irishmen.

A meeting at Athlone on Sunday was held—from 50,000 to 400,000, many of them women; and one writer says that 100 priests were on the ground.

The Repeal rent for the week, announced at the Monday meeting of the association at the Dublin Corn Exchange, was £1,258.

Four more writs to supercede Irish justices of the peace, are announced—Sir Valentine Blake being one of the dismissed.

CHINA. INDIA AND SPAIN.

The news from China extends to the 28th of March. Her Majesty's steamer Vixen, with the Secretary of Legation on board, had arrived on the 16th. Some delay in the ratification of the treaty was anticipated, in consequence of the death of Elopoo.—Every thing continued quiet, and the ill-feeling towards the English appeared to be abating at Canton.

Nothing of any note in the way of fighting has occurred since our last; but another great battle was looked for about the beginning of June. There Mahomed had managed to collect from the hills to the westward an army of 30,000 Beloochies, with 20 guns; these were posted in a strong position near Hyderabad, so as to cut off the communication with Shukkar. It was understood that Sir Charles Napier would go out to meet them, so soon as reinforcements arrived sufficient to make up for the loss of her Majesty's 22nd and the 1st Grenadiers.

Constantinople advices speak of the continuance of hostile demonstrations on all sides, but of no decided acts.

From Alexandria the news is important, inasmuch as the Pacha has publicly expressed his intention of associating in the Government his grandson Abbas, in consequence of his own age and infirmities, and Ibrahim's being an invalid. Unfortunately between Ibrahim and Abbas there is a deadly feud, which, at the old man's death, may lead to civil war.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 4.

Friday having been the last day of the first half of the current year, we collect, from the circulars of the cotton brokers, the following particulars respecting the trade during the past six months.

Export.—There have been exported, from January 1 to June 30, 34,870 bales; during the same period in 1842, the export amounted to to 41,590; there has, therefore, been a decrease this year in the quantity exported of 6,720 bales.

Import.—The import of cotton from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, has been 1,149,162 bales, against, in the correspondent period of 1842, 827,598; showing an increase in the present year of 321,554 bales.

Consumption.—There has been an increase in the quantity taken for consumption, from the 1st January to the 30th of June, as compared with the quantity taken in the same time last year, of 78,500 bales The total quantity taken for consumption is 649,100 against 570,600 bales. The average weekly consumption has been 24 965 bales: up to June 30, 1842, it had been 21,943; so that there has this year been an increase of 3022 bales weekly.

Stock.—The stock on the 30th June was the largest ever known at the same period. It amounted to the enormous quantity of 911,300 bales against 643,300 at the same time last year; and thus showing an increase of 267,800 bales. The stock on the 31st of December, 1842, was 455,600 bales.

Taken on Speculation.—The low prices of cotton, and the difficulty of finding employment for money, tempted capitalists into the market. Up to the 30th of June last year, speculators had taken only 90,900 bales; up to the same date, this year, their purchases had reached 184,700, exhibiting an increase of 93,800 bales.

Prices.—Prices have been lower than was ever known before; and low they will continue from the weight of the stock, during the remainder of the year.

July 4—The market on Saturday was by no means animated, but prices continued the same as those previously quoted. About 4000 bales were sold, and yesterday a similar number of bales were disposed of. The supply is still very large, and there is no prospect of any improvement in prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, July 4th—Ashes—New York Ashes have fallen considerably; 100 hhds have changed hands this week at 24s per cwt. In Montreal Pots and Pearls there is no change in price. Rice—The only business done in Rice, during last 6 days, is the sale of 2500 bags at 6s 9 to 12s per cwt. for ordinary to very fine white. Turpentine—Sales amount to 3,000 brls, at 6s 2d to 6s 3d. Tar—Nothing is doing.

BRITISH POLICY.

The 'neutral' *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, which rarely misses an opportunity to stab the Whig party or defame its measures—doing the work very ably, but in our view most unfairly—is fairly staggered by the comments of the British journals on Mr. Webster's Baltimore Speech. Those papers are not under the same necessity with their American colaborers to mystify the essential question involved in our Tariff controversy, and they sometimes blurt out the truth with an awkward sincerity which brings involuntary blushes to the cheeks of their American abettors. The London Spectator, for instance, contends that the true and proper commercial relation between Great Britain and the United States is a *colonial* one—Britain being the mother country and Yankee-land the *colonies*, sending her their raw products and receiving back manufactures in exchange, as is the usual course between parent-land and colonies. Now the Ledger goes for Free Trade *per se*, and has done very much to blacken the Protective policy and render it odious, but it cannot quite stand this. It avows that it must pitch Free Trade overboard if *this* is to be the end of it. It says:

"We ask our readers to consider these statements carefully; for if they present the only ground upon which the British nation are willing to meet the United States in commercial arrangements, the latter may as well continue to *look at home*. Pennsylvania has *some* interest in the subject, as an agricultural, a commercial and a manufacturing State; and therefore we take the liberty of presenting *our* readers with a short commentary upon those British doctrines. The London Spectator asks for reciprocity on our side. It would be pleased with free trade to the United States in British manufactures and British navigation, in exchange for a *qualified limited* admission of American produce. We must buy all our manufactures of England, and even import them in English ships. But we must send only a part of our produce to England; or rather the English must carry only a portion of it away! *Our* manufactures, *our* navigation, must be sacrificed to those of England; but English agriculture must be maintained at all hazards, at all sacrifices by every body but the landed aristocracy! Are *we* prepared for this? Not quite."

Spoken like an American, though not so wholesouled as it should be. Neighbor Ledger, where have been your eyes these two years? Now that you have them partially open, we pray you not to close them again till this Tariff question is settled. Eighteen months will finish it, essentially.

New York Tribune.

Perversion of text and Sentiment.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes a very agreeable letter from Ipswich, where she [?] has been making a sporting visit. The following passage occurs in it.

"The other evening we rode twelve miles by moonlight, to and from the extensive beach, and never was ride more delightful. I could have wished with Lady Gay Spanker, that nature had "one great mouth that I might kiss it."

Lady Gay Spanker never wished that nature had a "great mouth." She only desired it to have *one*. "Great mouths" are not pretty to "kiss." But "chacun a son gout!"—*New York Express.*

Absurdities of Human Life.—To suppose that every one likes to hear your child cry, and you talk nonsense to it.

The perpetual struggle of affectation to pass for an oddity.

Old men affecting the gaiety and gallantry of youth—young men assuming the gravity and sanctity of age.

To the loss of time and money at the card-table, to add that of your temper.

An honest, thriving soap-boiler, imagines he has a talent for public speaking, commences orator, and cannot comprehend after many a speech, why the government does not become better, nor why his business has become worse.

You have a dozen children with different dispositions and capacities, and you give them all the same education.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries, ignorant of the history, constitution, manners and language of his own.

To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money that you are in want of it.

To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to his rich neighbors, frequently, but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

An Industrious Man.—Judge Colquit, of Columbus, Geo., recently spoke for several hours before the Supreme Court, at Pensacola, on an important law case, and in the evening he preached to a crowded audience in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

And on the next day the Judge, after another speech in Court, addressed, as we learn, a Calhoun meeting, and denounced Van Buren.

NOAH'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The first number of a new paper, rejoicing in the above title, reached us yesterday. It is published by M. M. Noah, Esq. and is to appear weekly, on Sundays. It is to be political, as well as literary. Asking himself the question to what party he belongs, the Editor answers, "To the party of the country: for the first time in my life I am tied to no party." In the leading article of his first number, beginning with setting forth that he was almost the first person in New York, if not in the Union, to organize a committee and establish a daily journal "to defend the principles and sustain the Administration of John Tyler," the Major coolly concludes what he has to say as follows:

"In conformity with this opinion, entertained nearly unanimously by the early friends of President Tyler, he is respectfully entreated to take an early occasion, and in a manner most satisfactory to himself, to announce to the American People *that he is not a candidate for a re-election to his present office;* and thus prevent the patronage of the Government from coming in conflict with the just rights of the People, separating the President from unworthy men, who are bent on defrauding him, and leaving to his own patriotism and capacity the free discharge of his high functions for the remnant of his term in a manner best calculated to benefit the country and perpetuate his character pure and unsullied."

Nat. Intelligencer.

Another Confession.—Judge Colquit, one of the Senators in Congress from Georgia, being in Mobile a few days ago, complied with the request of his Locofoco friends, to address the people on the political topics of the day. In the course of his speech he said, that the Locofoco Convention in Georgia had nominated Mr. Calhoun as next President, "because they all knew he was the strongest man—not that they had any objection to Mr. Van Buren, but because they knew that Mr. Van Buren could never get Georgia. If he were nominated the Whigs would carry the State."

On the other hand, it will be recollected, the friends of Gen. Cass in Ohio, declared that if Mr. Calhoun is nominated, he "stands no chance in the West." We think, therefore, we are warranted in the conclusion, that, no matter who may be the nominated, the Kentucky statesman will be elected. For these are not Whig estimates, be it remembered, but Locofoco confessions.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The "Charleston Mercury," (Mr. Calhoun's organ,) has a most ugly looking article for Lindenwold consumption, under the title of "a Plurality of Heads and Horns." Here it is:

"We feel bound to caution the friends of Mr. Van Buren in the South that they are paving the way for a blow up. They are in fact making their candidate commit polygamy—a very heinous offence, and one particularly unbecoming so scrupulously decent a gentleman as Mr. Van Buren. In Virginia they have published him with Mr. Stevenson—in Alabama they have taken a license to marry him to Mr. King—in Mississippi he is engaged to Mr. Walker—in Tennessee he is actually married to Gov. Polk, and in Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky to Col. Johnson. Is this proper? Is it not certain that when the whole truth comes to be known, there will be broken hearts, blighted prospects, worms in the bud, and finally actions for breach of promise and may be others for separate maintenance! It looks like a general system of political concubinage, which we feel bound to protest against. Let Mr. Van Buren take one wife and adhere to her in good faith and praiseworthy continence."

"During the past week we have been presented with a sample of Flour which was made from wheat raised by Mr. McBee, of this village, and can without hesitation say, that it is at least equal to any we ever saw. It was ground at his Mills at this place, which are in first rate order. He has a patent Smut Machine in operation, which is one of the greatest improvements of the day.

"Mr. McBee had 12 acres of Wheat in sight of our office, one acre of which was carefully measured by a Surveyor, threshed by itself, and the product of it 26½ bushels. The whole 12 acres produced 269½ bushels, averaging nearly 22¼ to the acre, and weighing 65½ lbs. to the bushel. Beat this who can.

Greenville Mountaineer.

Telling a Lie to Oblige a Lady.—Under this caption a New York paper gives an account of a transaction in which a gallant Hibernian got himself into trouble for merely trying to get a lady out of it by stretching the truth. A letter carrier delivered a letter to the wife of a Mr. Murray, of that city. The letter was of course sealed, but the curiosity of the lady, for which her sex is to blame, according to the received notion, more than the lady herself, induced her to read its contents. It being a business-letter alone, she was anxious to have it delivered to her husband. But, as it happened that just at that time there existed between herself and her husband one of those little interludes of love commonly called a coolness, which now and then takes place "in the best of families," the lady was unwilling to let her husband know that she opened the letter, and requested a Mr. Hugh Quinn to say that he did it; and Mr. Quinn, thinking himself bound in common politeness to tell a lie for the lady, and little dreaming of the trouble it was to cost him, at once complied with her request, and shortly after found himself a prisoner in the United States Court undergoing an examination for a high crime and misdemeanor. The committal of an offence, such as he was charged with, is imprisonment for one year and a fine of $300. As he had involved himself in truth on her account, she generously came to his assistance, confessed that Quinn was not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged; and, when leaving the court, fervently vowed that he would never again tell a lie for a lady as long as he lived.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY W. MILLER.
Election on Thursday the 3d of August.

THE ELECTION.—This is the last paper we can issue in time to reach our readers before the Election will be over. We have nothing new to offer them on the subject, and if we had we might be restrained from presenting it at this late day. We feel that we have shown the character and conduct of Gen. Saunders in such a light as to force the conviction that he *ought not* to be elected, and we leave the result in the hands of the voters. If a majority of them shall sustain him, we shall deeply regret it; for there never was a case calling more imperatively for the public condemnation. We have shown his violation of truth for the purpose of injuring an individual;—his plundering the public Treasury of $280 to which he was in no way entitled;—his exaction of tithes from the poor widows of Revolutionary heroes for duties which all other Members of Congress perform gratuitously;—his absolute falsehood in regard to "the poor man's blankets," and his repeated misrepresentations of other portions of the very Tariff which passed under his eye, which he spoke and voted against. We have shown that he has been an inveterate office-seeker; that his intrigues to get the office of U. S. Senator last Winter were disgraceful to himself and the Legislature; and that he is not to be relied on by any party except the one he may think *the strongest*.—If the various branches of the Locofoco party are willing to unite and elect such a man, we suppose they have the power,—at least they had last August;—but we do hope, for the character of the *honest* old North State, that they will not. We know that to many of them it will be a bitter pill to vote for him. Why should they do it? Let honest men ask themselves.

As for Mr. Miller, nothing has been or can be said in derogation of his character or fitness for the place to which he aspires. He is an honorable, upright man, of far superior talents to Gen. Saunders. The District and State would be faithfully and ably represented by him. We will not ask the Locofocos, even those who will not vote for Saunders, to vote for him; they will do as they please. But we call upon every true hearted Whig to do his whole duty faithfully, and leave the consequences to a higher Power.

☞ We will be much obliged to our friends in the various counties if they will furnish us with the earliest possible intelligence of the results of the Election.

We copied from the Register a particular account of the case of Mrs. Hunter's pension, in which, among many positive statements, and a number of home questions put to Gen. Saunders, it was asserted that Saunders procured the passage of a law to cover her case. The Standard says, "This charge we are authorized to say, is false." "This resolution, (says the Standard) had passed before Gen. Saunders had ever heard of Mrs. Hunter's case. So much for this vile slander which the Observer copies." We give Saunders the benefit of this denial, notwithstanding his malignity is exhibited in making our *copying* the statement a much more heinous offence than that committed by its author in writing it, or the Register in originally publishing it.

But this is the only one of the allegations of the writer in the Register, which we copied, that Gen. Saunders has ventured to deny. Of course he would have denied the others if he could.

The last Standard has a long article on the subject of a fee charged by Mr. Miller, as a Lawyer, for preparing the pension papers of Solomon Bibby, a free man of color, which it seems to rely upon as an offset to Gen. Saunders's exactions for getting pensions allowed at the War Department at Washington. Mr. Miller's fee may have been a high one—we believe Lawyers generally are not very remarkable for moderate fees—but surely no man of ordinary sense can fail to perceive the difference between the cases. Saunders had no right to charge any thing at all. To pay a member of Congress for aiding to draw money from the Treasury, is in the highest degree corrupting. It is alike fatal to the purity of the member and of the Executive officer.

The article from the Clarion, on our first page, shows up another of Gen. Saunders's Pension cases, in which he charged his cousin, an old widow lady, $500 for getting her Pension. The amount of the Pension is not correctly stated by the Clarion. It was exactly $2000.

BRAGGING HIGH.—The Standard asserts positively, that "Gen. Saunders will beat Mr. Miller one thousand votes as certain as the people attend the polls." This species of bragging is an evidence of the weakness and alarm of the party; which we hope the Whigs will mark, and that it will excite them to new exertions to accomplish what they *can do* if they will—defeat a man whose conduct has been a disgrace to the exalted station he has filled.

MR. STANLY.—A writer in the Washington Whig shows that, as we believed, injustice has been done to Mr. Stanly in the charge of receiving more mileage than he was entitled to. It seems that there are two routes from Washington, the place of Mr. Stanly's residence, to Washington City—of which the nearest is so uncertain that "most persons" resort to the other, or somewhat longer route. This is the route Mr. Stanly travelled, and by it his mileage was calculated, viz: for 414 miles, or 207 miles each way. He did not receive one cent more of mileage than he was entitled to by the route he actually travelled. We have not the act before us, but we believe it says that the mileage shall be calculated by the distance of the "most usual route."

We learn that a daughter of Mr. Love of Robeson county, was so seriously injured by Lightning last week, that her life was in great danger. She is supposed to have been saved only by the prompt pouring of large quantities of cold water on her.

A tall Lombardy Poplar tree was struck in this town on Monday, and a lady in a house near at hand considerably shocked. We understand that there are many trees in all directions from town which show marks of the superabundance of the electric fluid this season.

RISE OF STOCK.—A sale of Cape Fear Bank Stock was made in this town on Friday last, by Mr. Amos Kimball, Auctioneer, at greatly improved prices. 3 shares brought $94, and 6 shares $93. It is but a few months since the Stock was sold at from $74 to $80.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The Store of Mr. H. Leete, on Market Square, was entered through a back window, which was forced, sometime between Saturday night and Monday morning. There was no money left in the Store, and that seems to have been the only object, for nothing else is missed. Our merchants have had too many cautions against leaving money in their Stores.

THE TARIFF.—The writer in the Carolinian whose deceptive statements we have exposed for two weeks past, has abandoned the subject of carpeting, and now endeavors to sustain his original comparison in regard to "Boots." And if we did not too well know the habits of those who figure in that paper, we might be induced to suppose that the writer really believed that he had done nothing unfair in his "comparison," but that the deception was all on one side. But we will unveil the subject, and show where the deception is; and for that purpose we must bring him back to the point from which he set out.

What was that point?

Under the head "Comparisons are odious—Tariff Taxes of 1842," he arrayed in parallel columns some dozen articles, the fine articles in one column and the coarse articles in another. Among them we find,—

"Men's boots, value $8 a pair, duty $1 25 a pair.	Men's coarse boots, value $2 50 a pair, duty $1 25."

And he did this to show "the poor man how he is taxed in comparison with the rich man."

He said nothing to lead any one to suppose that the "value" which he had put upon these things, was the "value at the place whence imported;" but we, as doubtless all his readers did, understood him as telling the poor man that a pair of boots for which *he paid* $2 50, had paid a duty of $1 25; and our conviction that this was his original meaning, is strengthened by his article of the 15th inst. in which he mentions his inquiries as to the price of Turkey carpeting *in New York*. But now, forsooth, he draws particular attention to the "value at the place whence imported," and by adding "bootees" to his first allegation of "boots" alone,—by mingling the value of the two, the cheaper with the dearer,—he shows from official documents that from Oct. 1840 to Sept. 1841, (A PERIOD BEFORE THE PRESENT TARIFF WAS PASSED.) there were imported into this country 7,799 pairs of boots *and bootees*, worth, at the place whence imported, $24,707, or an average of $3 16 a pair. And of these the average value of the lowest, at the place whence imported, was $1 24 per pair, and of the highest $4 08.

Thus by his own showing he is guilty of the deception we have charged upon him; for he told the "poor man" that "the rich man" got $8 boots by paying a duty of only 55 cents, or less than ten per cent., whereas he now shows that no such boots are imported, nor any nearer in value to the $8 than $4 08.

We never denied that a pair of bootees might be made in some parts of Europe for $1 25. What we did deny was, that a pair of boots which were sold in this country for $2 50 a pair, could be made in this country for $1 25. The writer affects to have detected us in a misstatement, but it is only by explaining what he *says* he meant in his first article, but which was no where to be learned from the article itself.

But we ask him if he did not say that the rich man got $8 boots with a duty of only 55 cents, and if the official document does not show that no such costly boots are imported! and if he did not thereby knowingly deceive his readers? Yes, and so also, he deceived them by speaking of boots only, and then, in arraying his proof, taking the mixed value of boots *and bootees*.

Again, he attempted to deceive them, by his assertion that Turkey and Brussels carpets were of the value of $8 a yard, which we suppose he now means was $8 a yard at the place whence imported, making the matter worse for himself than it was before. And above all, that gloves, costing $5 and $3 a pair at the place whence imported, were imported into this country from abroad, and that the rich man only paid upon such gloves a duty of 8 and 10 cents a pair. Did ever any body in this country hear of such a pair of gloves? Costing $5 a pair in Europe, and selling here, after paying all charges, profits &c., probably at about $7 a pair! Did any body ever hear of such a pair of gloves? we ask. And if not, why did the writer introduce such, but to deceive?

And the attempt is made to alarm the poor men of North Carolina at the astounding fact, the "important fact," as the writer has it, "that in one year there were imported into the U. S. 7,799 pair of "boots and bootees," the aggregate value of which was $24,707." Truly this is a terrible business! "7,799 pair!" Why that is about a pair a year for every 2188 persons! And as every person in the United States wears, on the average, probably at least 3 pair of boots or shoes in a year, amounting to about fifty millions of pair, it will be seen at a glance what a terrible thing it was to import from abroad the enormous amount of seven thousand pair of boots and bootees!

But if this writer had truth, and not deception, for his object, why did he not tell his readers, that it was not the Whig Tariff *alone* which imposed this terrible hardship on the poor man, in comparison with the rich; but that the other Tariffs,—Jackson's, Calhoun's, Van Buren's, Johnson's, Benton's, Buchanan's, and Wright's,—all, all laid the duty on boots and bootees in the same unjust way, if he will have it so, and that the only difference is, that their Tariffs taxed these articles higher than the Whig Tariff? Why did he not tell them the whole truth! Then we should have been satisfied, and his readers not imposed on.

Another inquiry we would suggest to him: Have boots, bootees, or shoes, risen one cent in value in consequence of the Tariff of 1842?

THE GLOBE.—Speaking of the late Louisiana election, the Globe says,—

"The contest then turned upon thoroughly radical Democratic principle—the repudiation of an aristocratic constitution, which allowed only about 8,000 out of 40,000 freemen to vote. The appeal was made by Federalism to the privileged 8,000 to exclude the great mass of their countrymen from the right of suffrage."

The proposition to amend the Constitution appears to have been adopted almost by common consent, so that the "appeal by Federalism" is of course an invention of the Globe. Then as to the number of votes. The Globe says this "privileged" class consists of only 8,000. The truth is, that 78,912 persons voted at the Presidential election of 1840, and it is not likely that the "privileged" class has diminished since that time. Then as to the "40,000 freemen," the last Census shows that there are but 162,815 white persons in Louisiana. So that if the Globe is to be believed, there is *one* man who ought to be a voter out of every *four* white persons, men, women and children—a proportion so absurd, that if the Globe had thought a moment it would not have ventured the assertion.

The Southern Literary Messenger has been purchased by Mr. Benjamin B. Minor, who is said by the Virginia papers to be fully competent to maintain the high reputation it acquired under the management of its projector, the late Thos. W. White.

The Hon. John Rowan, formerly a distinguished Representative and Senator in Congress, from Kentucky, died at Louisville on the 13th instant, aged about 70.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A VISIT FROM HENRY CLAY.

It will be seen from the interesting Correspondence, which we subjoin, that Mr. Clay has consented to honor the Old North State with his presence, next Spring. The timely announciation of the fact will enable the Whigs of the State to be fully prepared for his reception—and no spot can be found in this Union, where a more heartfelt and enthusiastic welcome will be extended to him. Every heart will give forth the feelings of ecstasy that have been pent up for years, for Henry Clay is emphatically the People's man; and although persons may differ with him on political matters, no man, who is *a man*, doubts his patriotism, his integrity, his talents and his ability to administer the Executive duties of the Nation. Once, the humble Mill boy of the Slashes, without friends or influence to aid him, he now stands, by his own power, a proud monument of the justice and wisdom of our Institutions. And, when the proper time arrives, an enthusiasm will be exhibited on the subject of his visit, that will throw the exciting scenes of 1840 into the background.

RALEIGH, June 1843.

Sir: By a Committee appointed for that purpose, you were invited to attend the Whig Convention held in this place in the month of April 1842. Your answer, assigning reasons which prevented your acceptance of that invitation, declared that you had long entertained an ardent desire to visit North Carolina, and, though obliged to *postpone* that visit, you hoped God would spare you to make it at some future time. At the close of the last Session of the General Assembly, a meeting of the Whig members of that body was held, by which the undersigned were appointed a Committee to remind you of your contemplated visit, to express on the part of the Whigs of North Carolina, their anxious wish to see you amongst them, and most respectfully, yet earnestly, to claim on their behalf the performance of your promise at such time as will be most agreeable to yourself.

That paying us a visit will be attended with fatigue and inconvenience to you, we are fully aware, but the Whigs of the State have strong claims upon your consideration. They have long admired you at a distance, as the boldest, most consistent and ablest asserter of those principles, on which depend the honor and welfare of our country; and they now desire to see with their own eyes, and to hear with their own ears, upon the soil of their own State, one, whom it is no disparagement of the excellence of others, to regard as the first living Patriot of America.

In the midst of the distraction, disgust and dismay, produced by the then recent defection of the President from the great party to whom he owed his elevation, the Whigs of this State, in their Convention of 1842, were the first to assume a decided position, and to announce a settled purpose. They declared you their choice for the first office of their country without qualification or condition; and to this declaration they, as one man, now steadfastly adhere. They desire your elevation to that office not only as a just acknowledgment of your past services, but also and chiefly, because from you in that high station, they hope (what they hope from no other) the restoration of our country to that glorious and happy state, from which by misgovernment and corruption, by treachery and selfishness, by knavery acting upon ambitious imbecility, by a wanton disregard of every obligation, personal and social, we have been unhappily displaced and degraded.

For such a people—so true and devoted in their attachment and so pure in their purposes—for such a cause, so deeply interesting, so awfully sacred to enlightened patriotism, we know you are ever ready to make any sacrifice.

We do, therefore, according to our instructions, and on behalf of the Whigs of North Carolina, ask on your part a fulfilment of your engagement; and we look forward, with eager hope, to the day when our constituents may add to the cherished recollections of their lives *this* also, that they have seen and heard HENRY CLAY.

Your friends and fellow-citizens,

B. F. MOORE,
D. M. BARRINGER,
MICHAEL FRANCIS,
ANDREW JOYNER,
THOMAS ALLISON,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
A. S. MOYE,
JOHN A. YOUNG,
S. P. ALLEN,
C. G. LAMB,
A. C. EHRINGHAUS,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
ALFRED DOCKERY.

HON. HENRY CLAY.

ASHLAND, 10th July, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have duly received your letter, as a Committee of the Whig portion of the Legislature of North Carolina, reminding me of my engagement to visit that State, and expressing the expectation that I will fulfil it. My obligations of gratitude to North Carolina are too strong to have allowed me to forget my engagement, or to have abated my desire to visit it. I have, on the contrary, constantly cherished the wish to see it, and regretted that it has not been hitherto in my power to enjoy that gratification.

Your State, gentlemen, has other and higher titles to my friendly and respectful consideration than that, mentioned by you, of its having been the first to denounce the unparalleled treachery, which has marked the career of the acting President of the United States, although that merited denunciation was the performance of a high, moral and patriotic duty. No State has displayed more loyalty and attachment to the Union, been more prompt to defend and maintain it, or exhibited less selfish, restless or inordinate ambition. The first to declare the Independence of the Colonies, North Carolina will be among the last to abandon the support of the Union, without which we have no security for any of the blessings which we enjoy, in our political institutions. Her calm and dignified course has been mistaken for insensibility to public affairs. But she nobly vindicated herself from this unjust reproach in 1840, and I have no doubt stands ready to do it again, whenever a suitable emergency arises.

I shall take inexpressible pleasure in visiting such a State, and in cordially mixing with its population, without reserve. And, if God spare my life and health, I will certainly perform my promise in the course of the next Spring. I cannot now fix the precise time, but of that I will give you beforehand timely notice.

In the meantime, I pray your acceptance of my grateful acknowledgments for the renewal of the invitation with which I was honored, and assurances of the high respect and esteem with which I am, faithfully,

Your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. MOORE, BARRINGER, &c.

STANHOPE, NASH Co. July 15th, 1843.

Dear Sir: I last night received from a friend a paper called the "Democratic Signal," in which there is an article attacking me. I extract from that article the following:

"Mr. Stanly charges the three sessions of 25th Congress $331,20—three sessions of 27th, he charges $303,20; we are unable to account for this change in the amount of his charges, but we are content to take him in his last calculation, which may be presumed to be the nearer correct. Washington, N. C., the place of Mr. Stanly's residence, is distant from Washington City 313 miles, at 80 cents per mile, would be $250,40; so even in his last better calculation, he exceeds the amount the law allows him by $53, almost double the amount necessary to pay his travelling expenses."

I cannot, at this distance from home, refer to the proper documents, nor does my memory enable me to furnish the particulars in explanation of the difference in the mileage here referred to. I presume the difference arose in this way. In 1837, when I went to the 25th Congress, I went by Plymouth, Norfolk, &c. "the usual route." In 1841, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road being complete and in operation, another route had become the most usual, viz. through Tarborough, by the Rail Road, to Petersburg, &c. which I presume, is nearer than by the lower route; and by this, I presume, my charge of mileage in 1841, was regulated. But this much I can say, I have never knowingly taken one cent, in any way, while in Congress, that I was not entitled to, and on this point, I defy the most rigid examination. And as I see in the same paper, that the Editors intend to refer to my being absent "on private business," while Congress was in session, it may not be improper for me to say, that I have been assiduously attentive as a Representative in Congress, as every Member of the House, to which I belonged, well knows; and, probably, scarce one of that body has been more uniformly in his place than myself. One thing however, is certain, that in a service of six years I never, *in one single instance*, while Congress was in Session, came home to attend *to any private business whatever*.

I see Mr. Perrin Busbee is one of the Editors of the Democratic Signal. I have known Mr. Busbee for some years, and thought he was an honorable and fair-minded man. He cannot design to assail me so unjustly, although differing with him politically. I trust if he see this letter, he will do me the justice to correct the error, into which he has been led.

In haste truly yours,
EDWARD STANLY.
Weston R. Gales, Esq. Raleigh.

Clerk of Supreme Court.—We are gratified to announce the appointment of Edmund B. Freeman, Esq., of this City, as Clerk of the Supreme Court, *vice* John L. Henderson, deceased. A better appointment could not have been made.—*Register.*

A new Fire engine, purchased by our town authorities from the manufactory of Hunneman & Co., Boston, has just come to hand. It cost upwards of $900. It is of the most approved construction, with complete suction apparatus, and throws two streams of water. We understand that in Boston with the force of forty men it carried water to the distance of 130 feet. A fair trial of its efficiency has not yet been made here.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Crops.—We have a good report to make of the chief crops of this region, corn and rice. Corn looks better now we are told than it has for many years past. The Cape Fear rice fields also look well, promising fully the ordinary yield.—*Ib.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS IN ENGLAND.—The Manchester Guardian, alluding to the American manufactured goods sent to England, which it numbers and divides into their respective qualities, says:—Although the American price of the cloth generally approaches in cheapness to that of similar English cloth, there is only one sample which equals or surpasses it in that respect. No. 5, a sample of very beautiful and well manufactured drill, appears to be sold in the United States at 3¾d per yard, English money, with eight months' credit; while the corresponding English cloth—certainly not superior, perhaps a little inferior, in quality—is worth at the present time 3¾d.

Indeed these cotton drills appear to be a fabric to which the American manufacturers have paid much attention; and we believe the greater part of the 400 bales consigned to Messrs. Bar[illegible] & Brothers, London, consisted of [illegible]. These 400 bales were offered by auction at the Commercial Sales Room, Mincing Lane, London, on Wednesday last; but, out of the whole 400 bales, only 14 (all of which were damaged) found purchasers, at prices varying from 6d. to 6 1-2d. per lb. The undamaged goods were bought in at prices varying from 9 1-2d. to 10 1-2d per lb.; so that the sale throws no light upon the actual value of these American fabrics in the English market.

POSTSCRIPT.

Yesterday's Register contains a letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, utterly denying the truth of the charge lately preferred by Gen. Saunders through the Standard, and subsequently from the stump, that he, Mr. Graham, had received more mileage than he was entitled to, or had received pay for any time that he was absent from Congress attending a Court. He says he has received only what the law allows for mileage, and that when he left Congress to attend his Court, *his pay stopped!* That is like an honest man, such as we have ever known Wm. A Graham to be.

Mr. Graham proves, that according to Saunders's own showing, he (Saunders) has himself received too much mileage. Saunders admits the receipt of $1086 40 of pay and mileage for the Extra Session in 1840. That Session lasted from May 31 to Sept. 13, inclusive—106 days at $8, is $848. Saunders says he applied to the Postmaster General and ascertained the distance from Raleigh to Washington to be 288 miles—doubled, makes 576 miles, at 40 cents per mile, $230 40. Whole amount to which he was entitled, $1078 40. He received $1086 40.

Saunders's whole character could not have been more accurately delineated than in the following passage from Mr. Graham's letter:—

"I have been told to-day, that Gen. Saunders at a recent public meeting in Chatham, reiterated both the above allegations in regard to myself. He has, therefore, if this information be correct, made himself the endorser, if he be not the original author of them. It certainly would have been more *manly*, if such imputations were intended to be made, to have spoken of them where I had an opportunity of hearing. I was present at the discussion in Raleigh, where such charges were freely preferred against *others*, by Gen. Saunders, but no allusion even was made to *me*, in connexion with them."

The sneaking creature! Not a word about Mr. Graham in Mr. Graham's presence, but out of his hearing he brings his foul charges.

Mr. Graham's letter in our next.

The "Standard."—The last number of the "Standard" publishes a Correspondence between Col. Wheeler and ourself, accompanied by some as brutal and indefensible comments, as ever disgusted the readers of any paper. What expected benefits are to flow from this intrusion of a *private* affair into the *public* prints, we are at a loss to divine. They are welcome, however, to all that may "enure." One thing is certain—the bitterest enemy we have, cannot read that Correspondence, without being struck with the fixed determination, on our past, to do full justice to Col. Wheeler, at whatever sacrifice. We have, thank God, none of that party or petty malignity of feeling in our composition, which blinds a man to the real merits of a political opponent, and renders him incapable of doing unto others, as he would have others do unto him. There are some men, who are wholly incapable of appreciating the obligation which an honorable man feels, to repair an act of injustice done by him, however innocently he may have been betrayed into it. To tell a falsehood, and to stick to it through thick and thin—to injure a man in a tender point, and then add insult to injury, by refusing all explanation, is the whole moral creed of this class. Whether the Editor of the "Standard" is to be included in this category, we leave to be inferred from the *very charitable* construction which he places on the conduct of others.—*Raleigh Register.*

"To be inferred," does the Register say? The expression is too soft by half. The Standard has lately injured the Editor of the Observer, personally, so far as its unfounded statements can injure him, and then when appealed to to give the contradiction, has refused, and reiterated the falsehoods. We directed him then to the place where he could get the evidence of the wrong he had done us. This silences him. He says no more. A fair man would have sought the evidence and repaired the wrong on the spot. But such fairness we have never had at the hands of any Locofoco. It has been refused to us, over and over again, by those who had slandered us.

Which is the more honorable man, he who, satisfied that he has done another a wrong, promptly repairs it, in the fullest manner, or he who persists in the wrong, refusing all atonement? Whatever may have been the nature of the original injury, the conduct of the first is noble. That of the other we will not characterize.—*Observer.*

MARRIED,

At Cowper Hill, in Robeson county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. Baker, JOHN McNAIR, Esq. to Miss ANNABELLA, youngest daughter of the Rev. M. McNair, deceased.

At the Catawba Springs, in Lincoln county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., MATHIAS BOGER, Esq., Merchant, of the firm of Cress & Boger of Salisbury, to Miss SARAH R., daughter of the late A. Derr, Esq.

At Bennettsville, S. C., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Cook, Rev. CORNELIUS McLEOD, of Cumberland Circuit S. C. Conference, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of the Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the same Conference.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Louisburg, on the 18th instant, Mrs. MILDRED YARBROUGH, in the 75th year of her age. The life of this excellent lady was highly adorned with every christian grace, and her worth and virtues will long be cherished by her numerous relatives and friends.—*Com.*

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. RACHAEL MURPHY, wife of Mr. Thomas Murphy.

In Wilmington, on the 21st instant, Mr. MURDOCK McKAY, aged 67.

In Charleston, on the 16th inst., Mr. MICHAEL BROPHY, Mason, a native of Ireland, and formerly a resident of this town.

In Hillsborough, on the 15th inst., REBECCA CADWALLADER, infant daughter of Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Esq.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS,

Warranted equal to the best imported,

FOR sale at 35 cents *per box*, and in proportion by the gross or dozen, by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Apothecary.
July 25, 1843. 64tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.
JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Gilbert Townsend, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and pay the same; and those having claims against the said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
SOLOMON TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
Anson County, N. C., July 11, 1843. 64-4w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 26.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar.	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, bf bl.	No. 1, $7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	20
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn.	50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅞ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 12½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—Flour is coming to market pretty freely for the season, and prices gradually getting lower. Sales from wagons at $4 to $4 50. Wheat sells at 80 cts. Bacon is also coming in freely, and declining; sales from wagons at 6 to 7. No Cotton of consequence coming in; a good article sells at about 5¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 19.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 25; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 62 a 65; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 12 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has brought within the past week 1 75 to 1 80. 1 78 was the price yesterday. Tar has sold since last report at 1 12½ and 1 14.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Sales of Mill Timber at 4, 4½, and 5 dls. Nothing doing that we hear of in lumber of any kind.

Bacon.—5,000 lbs. Western bacon, mostly hams, brought at auction an average of 4½ cts. Country hams are worth 8 to 9 cents. Sides and shoulders 6 to 7.

Corn.—Market fully supplied; sales from stores at 65 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—July 18.

Bacon 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¾; Rice 1¾ to 2½ cts. Total receipts of Cotton 2,362,951 bales. Increase over last year 701,270 bales.

At New York, Cotton firm; no change since the news from Liverpool. Flour 4 87 to 5 50. Two cargoes North Carolina Wheat, 5000 bushels, weighing 59 to 61 lbs. sold at $1 15. Illinois Wheat 1 12½. Corn 56 to 57. Whiskey 23 to 23½.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.—Brig Creole from Savannah. 15.—Brig Armer Patton from Turks Island; Schr. Eddington from Boston. 16.—Schr. Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 17.—Schrs. Charles E. Thorn from New York, Sterling from do. 18.—Schr. Lenity from Turks Island.

At Quarantine.—Brig N. F. Frothingham from St. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—Brig Nimrod for Guadaloupe. 14.—Brig Olive Branch for Boston. 18.—Brigs Seaman for Newport, Long Island for New York; Schrs. North Carolina for Philadelphia, Wm. Henry for New Bedford.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000!—200 Prizes of $500!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 43, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 12th of August, 1843.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,387, $2,000, 2 prizes of $1,500, 3 prizes of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter ditto	32 50

$75,000!—in 3 Prizes of $25,000!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 44, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th of August, 1843.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of $25,000, amounting to $75,000! $10,000, $5,000, $2,477, 50 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half ditto	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter ditto	35 00

25,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 45, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 26th of August, 1843.

13 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 22 Tickets.

CAPITALS.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,750, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 15 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 whole Tickets			$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 half ditto	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarter ditto	25 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1843. 64-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

☞ The Subscriber would be glad to settle as many accounts as possible by the 5th of next month.

He would also be pleased to fill orders for such Law, Medical, or other Books, as he does not usually keep on hand, and which he can supply on very favorable terms by making a personal selection of them in New York. Gentlemen of the Bar, especially, will find it their interest to avail themselves of the opportunity. R. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR.
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails.
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 21, 1841. 72tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE. Genuine Old Port Wine. (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms Reduced to $1 25 per day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & Co. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Mathews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39-tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40-tf

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber is opening, at the Store next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., selected with great care by himself, in the New York market. Physicians and Merchants from the country are requested to call. The citizens of Fayetteville are assured that all orders from them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1843. 58tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 51tf

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous[ness], sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, [lia]guor and debility, either from previous disease o[r] [fe]ver living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irrita[bi]lity of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, [fla]tulency, morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation [of] the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

June 5, 1843. 57tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

POWER LOOMS

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

June 27, 1843. 60-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES MARTINE.

Hay Street, above the Post Office.

May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,

100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 25, 1843. 56-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Joel Prince *vs.* Timothy W. Spence, Duncan McLean, and John Spence.

IT appearing, by the affidavit of Complainant, that Duncan McLean is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Duncan McLean, that he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1843.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

60-6w]

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

William McIntyre *vs.* William Maxwell and others.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for Thomas Maxwell, Daniel Maxwell, and Daniel Maxwell (son of John,) personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept[em]ber next, then and there to answer those things which shall be objected to them by Complainant, or plead or demur to said complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1843.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

(63-6w]

Received by Cotton Plant,

38 HHDS. MOLASSES,
14 tierces ditto.

GEO. McNEILL.

July 4, 1843. 62-3w

Sale of Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on a credit of 90 days, the following Property, viz: Two Horses, five Mules, two timber Wagons, two road Wagons and their gear, one family Carriage and Harness, a Cart, a number of Ploughs, and various other farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Note with approved security will be required before the property is removed.

D. EVANS, *Commissioner.*

July 8, 1843. 62-tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of GILLESPIE & McDOWELL was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Firm will be paid by John McDowell.

G. S. GILLESPIE.
JOHN McDOWELL.

Elizabeth Town, N. C., June 28, 1843. 62-4w

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lee) and F. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627 000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. and papers $5 00.] 62 3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 14, 1843. 50-tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES

FOR JULY, 1843.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 41 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 29, 1843.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,340, 1 of 3,000, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 40 of 500, 300 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

June 22, 1843. 60-3t-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A WOMAN, about 27 years old, a good cook and house servant, with her two children, a girl 3 and another 1 year old, for sale. Enquire at this office.

June 22. 59-tf

Fever and Ague Patients!

BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the only true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Imposters on all sides, and in every way possible that can just save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.

June 24, 1843. 62-11O

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28 1843. 39-1Y

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he now occupies the building on the North side of Hay street, three doors West of the Market, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S & LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

July 1, 1841. 66-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 29-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Joseph R. Kemp *vs.* Griffith J. Streety.

Original Attachment levied on fifty acres of Land more or less, lying on the North East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John W. Rinandi and others; also one-half of a Town lot in Elizabeth Town, as the property of Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. J. Streety, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Land and Town Lot levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Malcom McDonald, Archibald McDonald, and Nancy Murphy.

Petition to prove the Last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, dec'd, in due and solemn form.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the Defendants live out of the State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Nancy McKay, Anthony F. Toon and wife Mary, Wm. M. Baldwin and wife Margaret, Duncan McKethan and wife Euphemia, Jesse Jones and wife Flora, and John McKay, heirs at law of Dugald McKay, dec'd, *vs.* Neill McKay.

Petition for Division of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Neill McKay, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Neill McKay to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

53-3m] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.